collected during the year. The demand for the year was inclusive of 25 to 50 per cent advance collection of gutta, sale proceeds of manure collected in the several kavals of the department.

Fisheries Section.

670. Fishery conservation measures were enforced during the year in the three fishery divisions, comprising of Mysore, Mandya, Shimoga and Kolar districts. The destructive methods of poisoning and the use of explosives to catch fish by the local fishermen were largely prevented. The use of the basket traps and other fixed machines to catch fish was prohibited.

671. A total quantity of 10,86,726(7,56,000) fish fry of the indigenous food fishes was collected and stocked in selected water areas with a view to intensify fish production.

672. Two thousand (1,000) mirror carp fingerlings were imported from Ooty and reared in the fish farm ponds at Hessarghatta.

673. Two and a half lakhs of fingerlings of major carps were imported from Calcutta and reared for 2 to 3 months in the several nursery ponds maintained by the department. They were then put into temple ponds and selected tanks.

674. Fishing was permitted only by issue of licences and auctioning of fishery rights. A total of 3,469 (2,914) fishing licences were issued, 229 (305) major tank fisheries and 271 (306) miles of channel fisheries were auctioned during the year.

(v) Serum Institute.

675. The Institute continued to manufacture and supply on a commercial scale, the different biological products employed for the control of Epizootological diseases in the State as well as several places outside the State.

676. There was a great demand for Blackquarter Bacterin and Ranikhet disease vaccines during the year. The Anthrax Saponin vaccine and the Ranikhet disease vaccine of the Institute continued to yield satisfactory results in the field or the efficient control of outbreaks of

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Anthrax among cattle, sheep, goats and poultry in the State.

677. By the addition of centrifugal freeze drie of Edwards model along with a deep freeze cabinet and accessories, the Institute was in a position to undertake on a large scale, the preparation of freeze dried Rinderpest vaccine, and Rinderpest disease vaccine on improved lines.

678. The Bio-Chemistry Section was mainly engaged with the preparation of certain drugs which were most commonly used in Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries.

679. During the year, 37,34,620 unit doses of biological products were prepared. Out of a total stock of 38,48,330 doses, 36,45,245 doses were issued within the State and 52,300 doses were sold to places outside the State as against 41,13,235 doses and 1,05,585 doses respectively sold during the previous year.

680. Work under the scheme for the control of diseases of parasitic origin was continued as a subsidised one. Under the Scheme, 1,29,145 (1,36,252) heads of cattle were dosed with effective anthelmintics infestation.

681. The total expenditure for the year under all items amounted to Rs. 2,00,950 (Rs. 1,58,162). The revenue realised inclusive of sales-tax amounted to Rs. 3,70,457 (Rs. 2,31,379). The Institute, earned a net profit of Rs. 1,69,506 during the year.

(vi) Composite Livestock Farm and Research Station, Hessarghatta, Bangalore.

682. As usual, the section attended to all agricultural activities of the Farm such as growing of fodders and food grains and maintaining of grass kavals for hay making and grazing of Government livestock.

683. During the year, 258 (203) tons of grass and hay was collected and of this 184 (76) tons was left over at the close of the year as a reserve for the next year.

Grass and Hay Production.

664. The approximate value of green grass, hay and straw supplied was Rs. 41,577 as against Rs. 51,524 of last year.

685. During the year, 547 (262) tons of silage was supplied costing Rs. 27,359 (Rs. 13,032). The cattle of the